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A COLUMN OF FACTS.

A body which at the equator weighs 100 lbs., at Paris (latitude 49°) weighs 100.3089. At London (lat. 51° 31') 100.338; and at the 70° 100.4812. 180 lbs. at the equator would be 181 at the poles.

The English standard of weights is the cubic inch of distilled water, weighing 252.450 grains in the air; and 252.722 in vacuum.

Henry VIII. directed that an ounce should be 480 dry grains of wheat; 12 ounces a pound; 8 pounds a gallon, and 8 gallons a bushel.

A legal stone is 14 lbs., or the eighth of an cwt. in England, and 16 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure, is 4 inches.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; and English, or statute mile, 1760 yards; German, 1806; Turkish 1826.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yds. 1 foot 8 1/2 inches each way. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

At 5 per cent. interest, money doubles in 14 years; at 7 1/2 in 10 1/2 years; and at 10 per cent., in 7 years.

The Christian Era was first used, in counting time, at Rome in 527; adopted in France, in 750; in Spain, in 1340; and in Portugal, in 1410. The early Christians dated from the accession of Diocletian, in 284.

The Persians give names to every day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week.

A man with an angor exerts a force of 100 lbs; with a screw-driver of 84 lbs; with a windlass, 60 lbs; a hand plane, 50; a hand saw 36 lbs.

Most authorities rate 1 horse as equal to 5 men, some at 6, and the French at 7.

Larks have been made with 24 movable words, so as to spell any word, and no key will open them but the one adjusted to that word.

A man is taller in the morning than at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mogul Tartars but 5 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages, or ligaments, 400 muscles, or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood vessels, arteries, veins, &c.

Animals are vegetables with a case for soil, and their roots turned inward to the soil. By replenishing the soil, in the stomach, and expelling that which has lost its power of sustenance, the animal is independent of locality, and locomotive.

Alley asserts that Arabs in the desert, live 200 years.

Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf, was but 18 inches high until he was 30 years of age, and then he rose to 39 inches. Bebe, the Pole, was only 32 inches at his death, aged 23.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only four inches long.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to man, but there are instances of surviving after a longer period. A religious fanatic, in 1789, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per minute; quick marching 108; and in charging, 150 steps.

The Hindoos have the art of personating death, so as to deceive able surgeons.

An elephant bred to war stands firm against a volley of musketry, and 30 bullets in the flesh will not kill him.

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed by the sound of a bell, and are fond of music.

A chestnut tree on Mt. Etna is 196 feet round close to the trunk.

The seeds of plants are their eggs. A sunflower produces 4,000; a poppy 30,000; a tobacco plant 3 or 400,000; and spleenwort 1,000,000.

Potatoes planted below 3 feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thick; and at two feet are retarded two or three months.

A field of wheat buried under an avalanche for 25 years, proceeded on its growth, &c., as soon as the snow had melted.

The mahogany tree is full grown in 200 years. Cypress trees are known to be 8 or 9 hundred years old.

An oak tree in 3 years grows 2 feet 10 1/2 inches; a larch, 3 feet 7 1/2 inches; an elm 8 feet 3 inches; a birch, 1 ft. 8 in.; a poplar 6 feet; a willow 9 feet 3 inches. Iron is fibrous; gold is crystalline.

There are no solid rocks in the Arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts.

Fossil bones of the lizard, 24 feet in length, equal to the dragons of antiquity, have been found in Bavaria.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 107,000,000. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.

Fresh water begins to freeze a 32-dg.

called the freezing point, but salt water not till 38 1/2 deg.

River water contains about 28 grains of solid matter to the cubic foot. Hence such a river as the Rhine carries to the sea every day 145,980 cubic feet of sand or stone.

Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four eyes, two of them in horns which grow on the crown of their head.

The North Polar seas have been explored as far as latitude 40° 48'. The South polar seas have not been penetrated higher than 75 degrees.

Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth may be divided, Europe contains 7, Africa 21, Continental Asia 33, New Holland, &c. 8, South America 15, North America 18.

A cylinder of water may be converted into ice, by placing it in 5 lbs. of sulphate of soda, and 4 lbs. sulphuric acid, at 36 deg., well mixed. The ice is extracted for use by putting the cylinder in hot water.

Extreme cold produces the same perception on the skin as great heat. When mercury is frozen at 40° below zero, the sensation of the skin is the same as that of touching red hot iron.

Quicksilver melts at 39° below zero. Ether freezes at 47 below zero. Wine at 20°.

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles, or with the ear to the ground much more. Lightning is reflected 150 or 200 miles.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

After a day's work of calculation and copying, I was under the mortifying necessity of waiting an hour in the bar room of a low tavern, to secure the service of a mail-guard, who was to carry a parcel for my employers. Amidst the smoke, the spitting, and the chatter of a crowd of loafers, I could not but find some subject for reflection. The presiding genius of the bar was a bloated, carbuncled, whiskered young man, whom I had long known as the abandoned son of a deceased friend. I sighed and was silent. Ever and anon, as one after another, or squads of two, three or more, approached this shrine to receive and empty their glasses, and deposit their expenses, I heard the short, peevish, reproachful formula of the Bacchante minister: "What will you have?—brandy? gin? punch? What will you have?" And the victims severally made their bids, for a smaller, a cocktail, a sling, or a julep, as the case might be. The constant repetition of the "form in that case made and provided," set me upon a drowsy meditation on the pregnant question—"What will you have?"

methinks I can answer the question, said I to myself, at least a glance around the murky apartment; and first to the young shoemaker, who, with a pair of newly finished boots, is asking for a grog. What will you have? Young man, you will soon have an empty pocket!

There is a trembling, ragged man, with livid spots under the eyes. He is a machine-maker, and has lodgings in the house. What will you have? Ah! the bar-keeper knows without an answer. Poor man! I also know what you will have. Already you have been twice at death's door; and the gin will not drive off that chill. You will have typhus fever.

There comes my neighbour, the book-binder. His hand shakes as he raises his full glass. Ah! Shannon—I dread to say it, but you will have the palsy!

The glasses are washed out, not cleaned, in the slop tub under the bar-shelf. Now a fresh bevy comes up, cigar in hand. Gentleman, what will you have? I choose to supply the answer myself, thus:—the baker will have an apoplexy, or a sudden fall in his shop. The tailor in green glasses will have or rather has already a consumption; and I fear the three idlers in their train, will have the next epidemic that shall sweep off our refuse drunkards. But what will that man have, who leans over the table, seeming to pore over the last Herald? He is scarcely resolved what he shall drink, or whether he will drink at all. I understand the language of his motion, he is a renegade from the temperance ranks. He has borrowed money this week. John, you will have lodgings in jail! Sorry, indeed, I am to see in this den, Mr. Scantling, the cooper. Not to speak of himself, I have reason to believe that both his grown sons are beginning to drink. He looks about him suspiciously. How he has plucked up courage. He takes whiskey. You will have a pair of drunken sons!

That young fellow in the green frock-coat and colored neck-cloth, is a musician, a man of reading, and the husband of a lovely English woman. He takes his glass with the air of a Greek drinking hemlock. You will have a heart broken wife!

What! Is that lad of fifteen going to the bar! He is! and to see off his cogniac with an air. You will have an early death!

The old man that totters out of the door has doubtless come hither to drown his grief. His last son has died from the effects of a brawl in the theatre. His father has looked unutterable anguish every

sober moment for two years. Wretched old man! you will have the halter of a suicide!

I must take the rest en masse, for it is Saturday night, and the throng increases. The bar-keeper has an assistant, in the person of a pale, sorrowful girl. Two voices now reiterate the challenge—"What will you have?—What will you have? Misguided friends, I am greatly afraid you will have a death-bed without hope!

My man has arrived; I must go; glad to escape to purer air; and still the parrot-note resounds to my ears—"What will you have? You will have to sum up still—you will have a terrible judgment, and an eternity of such retribution as befits your life."

As I walked home across the common, I thought thus: and what will be his who day after day and month after month, and year after year, does out the devil's bounty to his recruits, and receives his sixpence as it were over the coffin of his victims? You, to say the least, hardened tempter, if memory live hereafter, will have the recollection of your triumphs, and the vision of their eternal results.

Sentinel of Freedom.

FROM THE BOSTON MISCELLANY BROWN'S DAY WITH THE MIMPSONS.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

"Our virtues lie in the interpretation of the time."

We got down from an omnibus in Charing Cross.

"Sovereigns or ha'penny?" said the cap, rubbing the coin between his thumb and finger.

"Sovereign, of course!" said Brown, confidently, pocketing the change which the man had ready for the emergency in a bit of brown paper.

It was a muggy, misty, London twilight. I was coming up to town from Blackheath, and in the crowded vehicle had chanced to encounter my compatriot Brown, (call it Brown, who had been lionizing the Thames Tunnel. In the course of conversation it came out that we were both on the town for our dinner, and as we were both guests at the Travelers' Club, we had pulled the omnibus string at the nearest point, and, after the brief dialogue recorded above, strolled together down Pall Mall.

As we sat waiting for our fish, one of us made a remark as to the difference of feet between gold and copper coin, and Brown, fishing in his pocket for money to try the experiment, discovered that the doubt of the cap was well founded, for he had unconsciously passed a halfpenny for a sovereign.

"People are very apt to take your coin at your own valuation!" said Brown, with a smile of some meaning, "and when they are in the dark as to your original coinage, (as the English are with regard to Americans abroad) it is as easy to pass for gold as for copper. Indeed you may pass for both in a day, as I have lately had experience. Remind me presently to tell you how. Here comes the sole, and it's troublesome talking when there are bones to fight shy of—the flow of sole to the contrary notwithstanding."

I will take advantage of the hiatus to give the reader a slight idea of my friend, as a preparation for his story.

Brown was the "mirror of courtesy." He was also the mirror of vulgarity. And he was the mirror of every thing else. He had that facility of adaptation to the society he was in, which made him seem born for that society and that only, and without calculation or forethought—by an unconscious instinct, indeed—he cleverly reflected the man and manners before him.

The result was a popularity of a most varied character. Brown was a man of moderate fortune and no profession. He had travelled for some years on the continent, and had encountered all classes of Englishmen, from peers to green grocers, and as he had a visit to England in prospect, he seldom parted from the most chance acquaintance without a volunteer of letters of introduction, exchange of addresses, and similar tokens of having "picked through his castle wall."

When he did arrive in London, at last, it was with a budget like the postman's on Valentine's day, and he had only to deliver one letter in a score to be put on velvet in any street or square within the bills of mortality. Sagacious enough to know that the gradations of English society have the facility of a cat's back, (smooth enough from the head downwards) he began with a most noble duke, and at the date of his introduction to the reader, was on the dinner list of most of the patricians of May Fair.

Presuming that you see your man dear reader let us come at once to the removal of the cloth.

"As I was calling myself to account the other day over my breakfast," said Brown, filling his glass and pushing the bottle, "it occurred to me that my round of engagements required some little variation. There's a 'bonjour perdrix' even among lords and ladies, particularly when you belong as much to their sphere, and are as likely to become a part of it, as the fly revolving in aristocratic dust on the wheel of my lord's carriage. I

thought perhaps I had better see some other sort of people.

I had, under a press paper on the table, about a hundred letters of introduction—the condemned remainder, after the selection, by advice, of four or five only. I determined to cut this heap like a pack of cards and follow up the trump.

"John Mimpson, esq., House of Mimpson & Phipps, Mark's Lane, London."

The gods had devoted me to the acquaintance of Mr. (and probably Mrs.) John Mimpson. After turning over a deal of rubbish in my mind, I remembered that the letter had been given me five years before by an American merchant—probably the correspondent of the firm in Mark's Lane. It was a sealed letter, and said in brackets on the back "Introducing Mr. Brown."

I had a mind to give it up and cut again, for I could not guess on what footing I was introduced, nor did I know what had become of the writer—nor had I a very clear idea how long a letter of recommendation will hold its virtue. It struck me again that these difficulties rather gave it a zest, and I would abide by the oracle. I dressed, and as the day was fine, started to stroll leisurely through the Strand and Fleet street, and look in the shop windows on my way—assuring myself at least, thus much of diversion in my adventure.

Somewhere about two o'clock, I left daylight behind, and plunged into Mark's Lane. Up on one side and down on the other—"Mimpson & Co." at last, on a small brass plate, set in a green baize door. With my unbuttoned coat nearly wiped off my shoulder by the strength of the pulley, I shoved through, and emerged in a large room, with twenty or thirty clerks perched on high stools, like monkeys in a menagerie.

"First door, right!" said the nearest man, without raising his eyes from his desk, in reply to my inquiry for Mr. Mimpson.

"Mr. John Mimpson?"

"Mr. John Mimpson!"

After this brief dialogue of ascent, I produced my letter, and had a second's leisure to examine my new friend while he ran his eye over the contents. He was a rosy, well conditioned, tight skinned little man, with black hair, and looked like a pear on a chair. (Hang the bothering rhyme!) His legs were completely hid under the desk, so that the ascending eye began with his equatorial line, and whether he had no shoulders or no neck, I could not tell decide—but it was a tolerably smooth plane from his seat to the top curl of his eucalyptus. He was scrupulously well dressed, and had that highly washed look which marks the city man in London—bent on not betraying his "diggins" by his complexion.

I answered Mr. Mimpson's inquiries about our mutual friend with rather a hazardous particularity, and assured him he was quite well, (I have since discovered that he has been dead three years) and conversation warmed between us for ten minutes, till we were ready to part ways. I rose to go, and the merchant seemed very much perplexed.

"To-morrow," said he, rubbing the two great business bumps over his eyebrows—"no—yes—that is to say, Mrs. Mimpson,—well, it shall be to-morrow! Can you come out to Rose Lodge and spend the day to-morrow?"

"With great pleasure," said I, for I was determined to follow my trumpet to extremities.

"Mrs. Mimpson," he next went on to say, as he wrote down the geography of Rose Lodge. "Mrs. Mimpson expects some friends to-morrow—indeed some of her very choice friends—if you come early, you will see more of her than if you just save your dinner. Bring your carpet bag, of course, and stay over night. Lunch at two—dine at seven. I can't be there to receive you myself, but I will prepare Mrs. Mimpson to save you all trouble of introduction. Hampstead road. Good morning, my dear sir."

So, I am in for a suburban bucolic, thought I, as I regained daylight in the neighborhood of the Mansion House.

It turned out a beautiful day, sunny and warm, and had I been sure of my navigation, and sure of my disposition to stay all night, I should have gone out by the Hampstead coach and made the best of my way, carpet bag in hand. I went into Newman's for a post-chaise, however, and on showing him the written address, was agreeably surprised to find he knew Rose Lodge. His boys had all been there.

Away I went through the Regent's Park, behind the blood pasters, blue jacket and white hat, and somewhere about one o'clock, mounted Hampstead Hill, and in ten minutes thence was at my destination. The post boy was about driving in at the open gate, but I dismounted, and sent him back to the inn to leave his horses, and then depositing my bag at the porter's lodge, walked up the avenue. It was a much finer place altogether, than I had expected to see.

Mrs. Mimpson was in the garden. The dashing footman who gave me the information, led me through a superb drawing room and out at a glass door upon the

lawn, and left me to make my own way to the lady's presence.

It was a delicious spot, and I should have been very glad to ramble about by myself till dinner, but at a turn in the walk, I came suddenly upon two ladies.

I made my bow, and begged leave to introduce myself as "Mr. Brown."

With a very slight inclination of the head, and no smile whatever, one of the ladies asked me if I had walked from town, and begged her companion (with-out introducing me to her) to show me in to lunch. The speaker was a stout and tall woman, who had rather an aristocratic nose, and was not handsome, but, to give her her due, she had made a narrow escape of it. She was dressed very showily, and evidently had great pretensions, but that she was not at all glad to see Mr. Brown, was as apparent as was at all necessary. As the other, and younger lady, who was to accompany me, however, was very pretty, though dressed very plainly, and had, withal, a look in her eye which assured me she was amused with my unwelcome apparition, I determined, as I should not otherwise have done, to stay it out, and accepted her convey with submissive civility; very much inclined, however, to be impudent to somebody, somehow.

The luncheon was on a tray in a side room, and I rang the bell and ordered a bottle of champagne. The servant looked surprised, but brought it, and mean time I was getting through the weather and the other common places, and the lady, saying little, was watching me very calmly. I liked her looks, however, and was sure she was not a Mimpson.

"Hand this to Miss Armstrong!" said I to the footman, pouring out a glass of champagne.

"Miss Bellamy, you mean, sir!"

I rose and bowed, and with as grave a courtesy as I could command, expressed my pleasure at my first introduction to Miss Bellamy—through Thomas the footman! Miss Bellamy burst into a laugh, was pleased to compliment my American manners, and in ten minutes we were a very merry pair of friends, and she accepted my arm for a stroll through the grounds, carefully avoiding the frigid neighborhood of Mrs. Mimpson.

Of course I set about picking Miss Bellamy's brains for what information I wanted. She turned out quite the nicest creature I had seen in England,—fresh, jocular, natural, and clever, and as I was delivered over to her bodily, by her keeper and feeder, she made no scruple of promiscuous me through the grounds till the dressing bell—four of the most agreeable hours I have to record in my travels.

By Miss Bellamy's account, my advent that day was looked upon by Mrs. Mimpson as an enraging calamity. Mrs. Mimpson was, herself, fourth cousin to a Scotch lord, and the plague of her life was the drawback to the genuineness of her parties in Mimpson's mercantile acquaintance. She had married the little man for his money, and had thought, by living out of town, to choose her own society, with her husband for her only incumbrance; but Mimpson vowed that he should be ruined in Mark's Lane, if he did not house and dine his mercantile fraternity and their envoys at Rose Lodge, and they had at last compromised the matter. No Yankee clerk, or German agent, or person of any description, debilitated by trade, was to be invited to the Lodge without a three days' premonition to Mrs. Mimpson, and no additions were to be made, whatever, by Mr. M. to Mrs. M.'s dinners, soirées, matinees, archery parties, suppers, dejeuner, tableaus or private theatricals. This holy treaty, Mrs. Mimpson presumed was written with a gad of steel on a leaf of brass—inviolable as her cousin's coat of arms.

But there was still "Ossa on Pelion." The dinner of that day had a diplomatic aim. Miss Mimpson (whom I had not yet seen) was ready to "come out," and her mother had embarked her whole soul in the enterprise of bringing about that debut at Almack's. Her best card was a certain Lady S—, who chanced to be passing a few days in the neighborhood, and this dinner was in her honor—the company chosen to impress her with the exclusiveness of the Mimpsons, and the prayer for her ladyship's influence (to procure vouchers from one of the patronesses) was to be made, when she was "dictated to their request." And all had hitherto worked to a charm. Lady S— had accepted—Ude had sent his best cook from Crookford—the Belgian charge and a Swedish attache were coming—the day was beautiful, and the Lodge was sitting for its picture, and on the very morning, when every chair at the table was ticketed and devoted, what should Mr. Mimpson do, but send back a special messenger from the city, to say that he had forgotten to mention to Mrs. M. at breakfast, that he had invited a Mrs. Brown! Of course he had forgot to mention it, though it would have been as much as his eyes were worth to mention it in person to Mrs. Mimpson.

To this information, which I give you in the lump, but which came to light in the course of rather a desultory conversa-

tion, Miss Bellamy thought I had something to learn from the rudeness of my reception. It was given to me in the shape of very clever banter, it is true, but she was evidently interested to set me right, with regard to Mrs. Mimpson's good intentions in my behalf, and, as far as that and her own civilities would do it, to apologize for the inhospitality of Rose Lodge. Very kind of the girl—for I was passing, recollect, at a most happy juncture.

I had made some casual remark touching the absurdity of Almack's aspirations in general, and Mrs. Mimpson's in particular; and my fair friend, who of course fancied an Almack's ticket as much out of Mr. Brown's reach as the born of the new moon, took up the defence of Mrs. Mimpson on that point, and undertook to dazzle my untutored imagination by a picture of this seventh heaven—as she had heard it described, for to herself, she freely confessed, it was not even within the limits of dream land. I knew this was true of herself, and thousands of highly educated and charming girls in England, but still, looking at her while she spoke, and seeing what an ornament she would be in any ball room in the world, I realized, with more repugnance than I had ever felt before, the arbitrary barriers of fashion and aristocracy. As accident had placed me in a position to "look on the reverse of the shield," I determined, if possible, to let Miss Bellamy judge of its color with the same advantage. It is not often that a plebeian like myself has the authority to

"Bid the pebbles on the hungry beach Fillip the stars."

We were near the open window of the library, and I stepped in and wrote a note to Lady S—, (one of the lady patronesses, and the kindest friend I have in England), asking for three vouchers for the next ball. I had occasion once or twice before to apply for similar favors, for country women of my own, passing through London on their travels, and I knew that her ladyship thought no more of granting them than of returning bows in Hyde Park. I did not name the ladies for whom the three tickets were intended, wishing to reserve the privilege of handing one to Miss Mimpson, should she turn out civil and presentable. The third, of course, was for Miss Bellamy's chaperon, whoever that might be, and the party might be extended to a quartette by the "Monsieur De Tropp of the hour"—cetera cetera. Quite a dramatic plot—wasn't it?

I knew that Lady S— was not very well, and would be found at home by the messenger, (my post-boy), and there was time enough between soup and coffee to go to London and back, even without the spur in his pocket.

The bell rang, and Miss Bellamy took herself off to dress. I went to my carpet bag in the bachelor quarters of the house, and through a discreet *entreeuse* with the maid who brought me hot water, became somewhat informed as to my fair friend's position in the family. She was the daughter of a gentleman who had seen better days. They lived in a retired cottage in the neighborhood, and as Miss Bellamy and a younger sister were both very highly accomplished, they were usually asked to the Lodge whenever there was company to be entertained with their music.

I was early in the drawing room, and found there Mrs. Mimpson, and a tall dragon of a young lady I presumed to be her daughter. She did not introduce me. I had hardly achieved my salutatory *salutem* when Miss Bellamy came in opportunely, and took me off their hands, and as they addressed no conversation to us, we turned over music and chatted in the corner while the people came in. It was twilight in the reception room, and I hoped by getting on the same side of the table with Lady S—, (whom I had the honor of knowing,) to escape recognition till we joined the ladies in the drawing room after dinner.

As the guests arrived, they were formally introduced to Miss Mimpson by the mother, and every body but myself was formally presented to Lady S—, the exception not noticeable of course, among thirty people. Mr. Mimpson came late from the city, possibly anxious to avoid a skirmish on the subject of his friend Brown, and he entered the room barely in time to hand Lady S— in to dinner.

My tactics were ably seconded by my unconscious ally. I placed myself in such a position at table, that, by a little management, I kept Miss Bellamy's head between me and Lady S—, and my name was not so remarkable as to draw attention to me when called on to take wine with the peasant spouse of the Scotch lord's cousin. Meantime I was very charmingly entertained—Miss Bellamy not having, at all, the fear of Mrs. Mimpson before her eyes, and apparently finding the Yankee surplice, or cotton clerk, or whatever he might be, quite worth trying her hand upon. The provender was good, and the wine was enough to verify the apocrypha—at least for the night—"a man remembering neither sorrow nor debt" with such glorious claret.

As I was *vis-a-vis* to Miss Mimpson, and two plates removed from her mother, I was within reach of some syllable or some civility, and one would have thought that

good brooding might exact some slight notice for the devil himself under one's own roof by invitation; but the large eyes of Miss Aurelia and her somewhat passed over me as if I had on the invisible ring of Gyges. I wonder, by the way, whether the ambitious youth who go to London and Paris with samples, and come back and sport "the complete finish of a man" acquired in foreign society, wonder whether they take these rubs to be part of their finishing?

The ladies rose and left us, and as I had no more occasion to dole heads of trouble myself with humility, I took Lady S. to a place at old Mimpton's right hand, and was immediately recognized with great enthusiasm by the Belgian charge, who had met me very often in very agreeable society. Mimpton stared, and evidently took it for a bit of hummer, or a mistake, but he presently started again; for the butler came in with a connected note on his silver tray, the seal side up, and presented it to me with a most dejected look of his white waistcoat. I felt the vouchers within, and pocketed it without opening, and we soon after rose and went to the drawing room for our coffee.

Lady S. sat with her back to the door, besieged by Mrs. Mimpton; and at the piano, beside Miss Bellamy, who was preparing to play, stood one of the loveliest young creatures possible to fancy. A pale and high bred looking lady in widow's weeds sat near them, and I had no difficulty in making out who were the two after-dinner additions to the party. I joined them, and was immediately introduced by Miss Bellamy to her mother and sister, with whom, (after a brilliant duet by the sisters) I strolled out upon the lawn for an hour—for it was a clear night, and the moon and soft air almost took me back to Italy. And (perhaps by a hint from Miss Bellamy) I was allowed to get on very expeditiously in my acquaintance with her mother and sister.

My new friends returned to the drawing room, and the adjoining library was lighted, I went in and filled up the blank vouchers with the names of Mrs. Bellamy and her daughters. I listened a moment to the conversation in the next room: The subject was Almack's, and it was discussed with great animation. Lady S., who seemed to me trying to escape the trap they had baited for her, was quietly setting forth the difficulties of procuring vouchers, and recommending to Mrs. Mimpton not to subject herself to the mortification of a refusal. Old Mimpton backed up this advice with a stout approval, and this brought Mrs. Mimpton out "horse and foot," and she declared that she would submit to anything, for any thing, give any thing, rather than fail in this darling object of her ambition. She would feel under eternal, irrepressible obligations to any friend who would procure for herself and daughter, admission for but one night to Almack's.

And then came in the sweet voice of Miss Bellamy, who knew it was both wrong and silly, but she would give ten years of her life to go to one Almack's ball; and in a long conversation she had with Mr. Brown on the subject that morning.

"Ah! interrupted Lady S.—if it had been Mr. Brown, you would have had very little trouble about it."

"And who is the Mr. Brown?" asked Mrs. Mimpton.

"The pet and protégé of the only lady friend I do not visit," said Lady S.—"and, unluckily, too, the only one who thinks the vouchers great rubbish and gives them away without thought or scruple."

At that moment I entered the room. "Good heaven!" screamed Lady S.—"is that his ghost? Why, Mr. Brown! the gaudy, giving me her hand very caressingly, 'you appear when you are talked of, like a ghost—like—like—'"

"Like a devil! No! But I am here in the body, and very much at your lady ship's service," said I, for of course you are going to the duke's to-night, and so am I. Will you take me with you, or shall my post-chaise follow where I belong—in your train?"

"I'll take you, of course," said her ladyship rising, "but first about these vouchers. You have just come, and didn't hear our discussion. Mrs. Mimpton is extremely anxious that her daughter should come out at Almack's, and I happened to say, the faithful before you arrived, that you were the very person to procure the tickets for Lady S.—How very odd that you should come in just then! But tell us—can you?"

A dead silence followed the question. Mrs. Mimpton sat with her eyes on the floor, the picture of dismay and mortification. Miss Bellamy blushed and looked her humblest, and Miss Bellamy looked at her, half amused and half distressed. I handed the three vouchers to Miss Bellamy, and begged her acceptance of them; and then turning to Lady S.—without waiting for a reply, regretted that, not having had the pleasure of being presented to Miss Mimpton, I had not felt authorized to include her in any effort to oblige Miss Bellamy.

And what with old Mimpton's astonishment, and Lady S.'s immediate tact in covering by the bundle of departure, what she did not quite understand, though she knew it was some awkward contretemps or other, I found time to receive Miss Bellamy's thanks, and get permission from the mother to call and arrange the unexpected party, and, in ten minutes, I was on my way to London with Lady S., omitting her address to him with my explanations of the Mimpton mystic.

Lady S.—was to be still at Hampstead

for a few days, and, at my request, she called with me on the Bellamys, and in the evening, she and I went to the theatre, the younger, is at this moment one of the new stars of the season accordingly, and Miss Bellamy and I carried on the war; weekly, at Almack's, and nightly at some wax light paradise of other, and Lady S. has fallen in love with them both, and treats them like daughters.

So you see, though I passed for a happy penny with the Mimptons, I turned out a sovereign to the Bellamys. Pass the bottle!

A Bloody Character.—A man named Henry Sanson, who died in Paris not long since at the age of 67, has filled the office of executioner under the French government since he was about 20 years of age, and it is supposed that he has taken more lives than any other executioner that ever lived. Having never been himself a politician, he managed the guillotine for both parties during the period when that fearful engine was in such constant requisition by successful parties. In those times he struck off from 30 to 40 heads a day. It was a matter of indifference to him whether his victims were Kings and Queens or ragged democrats, or whether there were more or less in number, he being, as he understood it, the servant of the law and bound to obey, asking no questions. He struck off the heads of Louis XVIth, Maria Antoinette, Danton, Robespierre, &c. &c., and latterly of Freesha Abbradi, and other conspirators against the life of Louis Philippe. Truly, Sanson has been a man of blood. What his death bed reflections were is not stated. Probably such a being was never troubled with reflections.

Northwick Courier.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

Messrs. C. J. Fergusson and James I. Roosevelt, two of the members of the Select Committee to whom was referred the President's last veto message, made a separate report, endeavoring to justify the President in his assumption of power. They say that "there is much of one-man power in all free governments." And in order to show that the fate of the most important measures often depend upon the will of one man, they enumerate the following facts:

"The majorities in Congress in 1774, on all the essential points and principles of the declaration of rights, were but one, two, or three. All the great critical questions about men and measures, from 1774 to 1778, were decided by the vote of a single State, and that often by the vote of one individual. The Declaration of Independence itself was so carried. The English revolution of 1688 was determined by one or two votes in Parliament. The King of France was condemned to death by a very few votes. Jefferson was elected in place of Burr, after thirty-seven trials, by one vote. The expedition in 1743, from New England, against Cape Breton, which gave peace to the world, was carried by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by a single vote. Most of the acts of Congress, in the memorable session of 1794, were carried by the casting vote of the Vice President. The vote of New York, which finally led to the convention for forming the present Constitution, and the failure of the Virginia attempt, by which only the States were represented at Annapolis, was carried by one vote. The first Bank of the United States failed to be rechartered by the casting vote of the Vice President. The late Bank of the United States was rechartered, when first proposed, by the Speaker's casting vote."

These are very interesting facts; and show clearly the absurdity of the President's taunting remark to Congress, that if they would obtain for their bill a majority of two-thirds, he would cheerfully acquiesce in the result. If the President's veto only balanced against one vote in Congress, it would not be so fatal to legislation but as it strikes the action of the majority, no difference how great that majority may be, (provided it does not amount to two-thirds,) it is, in effect, suspending all legislation; as the above extract abundantly proves.

Greenborough Pat.

GEN. HARRISON AND A BANK.

It has been eagerly argued by some of the Locos, that because Mr. Tyler, who was elevated by the Whigs to power, vetoed the Bank Bill, that Gen. Harrison, if he lived, would have done the same. In looking over some old papers the other day, we came across one containing Gen. Harrison's Greenville speech. Curiously led us to examine it, and from it we take the following extract:

"But I have been denounced as a bank man. Well, let it go. I am so far a bank man as I believe every rational republican ought to be, and no further. The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Government to provide ways and means for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue. If the People deem it necessary to the proper discharge of the functions of their Government to create a National Bank, properly guarded and regulated, I shall be the last man, if elected President, to set up my authority against that of these millions of American freemen. It is needless to have a larger money circulation in a land of liberty than an empire of despotism. Destroy the poor man's credit, and you destroy his capital. The peasant who tills industriously to maintain his famishing household, in the hard money countries of Europe, rarely, if ever, becomes the noble lord who pursues his flocks upon a thousand hills. There are, necessarily, difficulties connected with every form and system of

government; but it should be the aim and object of the statesman to form the best institutions within his power to make, for the good of his country."

Now let every reflecting man say whether he believes Gen. Harrison would have opposed a Bank. The present Congress coming fresh from the people with some 18 or 20 majority would have satisfied him that the people wished such an institution, and in accordance with his former practice, he would not oppose a measure adopted by the people's representatives. Let the people listen to his advice; he says "It is needful to have a larger money circulation in a land of liberty than in an empire of despotism." And it is our firm belief that without an institution to give us a sound national currency, we shall never experience that happiness with which the country was blessed a few years ago.

Charlotte Jott.

Col. Benton, in 1824, entertained opinions respecting men and principles very different from those which he professes now. The necessity of eating one's words, now and then, may be reckoned among the hardships of a politician's life. They resemble in that particular the old heathen divinity, Saturn, who was said to devour his own offspring. The following is an extract from a letter published with Col. Benton's own signature in the Missouri Intelligencer of October 24th, 1824:

"The principles which would govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They constitute a system of American policy, based on the agriculture and manufactures of his own country—upon interior as well as foreign commerce—upon internal as well as sea-board improvement—upon the independence of the new world; close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer that the founder of the system is the natural executor of his own work. That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new tariff; the safest friend to interior commerce would be the statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the West—the most zealous promoter of internal improvements, would be the President, who has triumphed over the President who opposed the construction of national roads and canals—he most successful applicant for treaties with Mexico and South America would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence."

LET IT NEVER BE FORGOTTEN that the present hard times—the derangement of the currency—the low price of productions of every kind, and the downward tendency of all the interests of the country towards ruin and destruction, are the result of a continuation of the Democratic policy. The means, by which the Whigs upon coming into power, promised to restore confidence, establish a sound and uniform currency, and raise the prices of the products of labor, have been defeated. And who have united with the traitorous, sacrilegious band of the Government in destroying the foundation of prosperity laid by the Whigs? The Democratic party. Who have rejected and urged the measures of peace to John Tyler, for vetoing the charter of a U. S. Bank, upon the establishment of which alone depends a sound currency and a return of prosperous times to the country? The Democratic party. Let it never be forgotten then, that John Tyler is carrying off and continuing the Van Buren Democratic policy—the policy which nineteen States of this confederacy set the seal of their reprobation in 1840. Let it never be forgotten that a United States Bank, (and a tariff) the great remedial measures of the Whigs—the measures of Washington and Madison, which restored the prosperity of the country in former times, when its resources and energies had been exhausted by war—is declared by John Tyler to be unconstitutional, and that the Democratic party say Amen. Let it never cease to ring in the ears of the people that the Democrats and their ally John Tyler, declare virtually, that this country shall never again have a National Bank, upon which depends the restoration of confidence—a sound currency and an adequate return for the fruits of their labor.

Nashville Banner.

From the Philadelphia North American.

MORMON VILLAINY.

The Mormon imposture, which has been gaining strength rapidly for ten years past, seems now to have reached the point of decline. A great deal of wonder has been wasted by those who enjoy the organ large, upon the fact that a humbug so transparent as the whole Mormon Bible story and Joe Smith's system, should have gained so many converts even among respectable classes. Whoever may have marvelled at the result, have certainly not studied either human nature, or the history of religious imposture the world over. The more absurd a system, the more certain it is always been of rapid extension among the mass. That however which appeals to common sense and experience, is accepted slowly, but its duration is secure among the great in-jury of mankind. Unless this be true, what a melancholy prospect lies before true religion and philosophy! The sudden rise of Mormonism adds another to the numberless instances of popular delusions. Its fall, which less than a prophet may safely predict, will give a new earnestness of the final mystery which awaits the struggles of truth against falsehood.

From the disclosures made by an individual named Bennett, who was one of Smith's disciples, Mayor of Nauvoo, and who refused in the title of General, it appears that the Prophet's character is far worse than that of a mere impostor, who seeks, by operating upon the credulity of the world, to fast a support or secure notoriety for himself. Smith's positions are not confined to this circle alone. He is not only a charlatan of this stamp, but a knave in every sense, and a wretch constantly instigated by the most brutal passions. Bennett has published recently, under his own signature, long accounts of Smith's atrocities, but especially of his habitual efforts, in which his eliers united, to betray the women whom they had converted to the Mormon faith. How many lost their virtue through the arts of these villainous does not appear, but a sufficient number resisted to bear testimony against the Prophet and his gang, and their published statements confirm those of Bennett. The assertion of the latter, by the way, without this proof should pass for little value, since by his own confession he has for years been cognizant of the atrocities perpetrated at the Mormon settlement, and has never before made any disclosure of them. With Smith's bank paper frauds in Ohio the public was long ago made acquainted. These new revelations complete the picture of his odious character.

One of the worst features in the history of Mormonism is its influence upon the Legislature of Illinois, the majority of which, composed of Van Buren Democrats, granted to Smith a Charter for the City of Nauvoo, which made it almost a sovereignty, having rather an alliance with than a dependence upon the State in any sense. This concession was in order to buy the votes of the Mormons; and the price obtained the article.

It may be proper to mention here that when the Mormons were in Missouri, Gov. Boggs of that State offended Smith and his followers—such we believe is the fact. Within two or three months past it must be well remembered that an attempt was made to assassinate the Ex-Governor at his own residence. It is charged by Bennett in one of his published statements that an emissary of Smith's committed this murderous act, and from other circumstances there appears to be little doubt of the truth of the accusation. Nor we believe is this the only instance in which the arch impostor has menaced life.

Such is the character of Joseph Smith, an ignorant illiterate man, who has succeeded in deluding thousands of people into the belief that he has received a special revelation from Heaven, and now enjoys frequent conferences with the Almighty. His congregation will of course tumble to pieces, and possibly in less time than it has already existed. But even with this hope, it is melancholy to witness so many people the dupes of a coffee, base and bloody-minded knave, and worse still to see him courted by the Executive and Representatives of a State for the disgraceful sake of his political support. If reports are true, he defies all authority. The arms of the State are in the hands of his Legion, and he is prepared to give battle if any attempt should be made to arrest him on the charges which are sufficiently established to justify a warrant for his apprehension.

CLOTH MADE FROM GLASS.

We have seen lately in an English paper relative to cloth made from Glass, which was represented to be a most rich and brilliant material; but so costly that it could only be worn by the very wealthy. It was manufactured for years and shawls and articles of that kind. It was stated that nothing could equal the gaiety and beauty of its colours, and that it was becoming an object of great admiration and esteem among the rich and fashionable. News of this invention in the manufacturing world had hardly been received in this country before the ingenious Yankee took his wits and succeeded in producing a similar fabric, and we have him already bringing the subject before Congress.

Saturday in Senate, Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the manufacturers of Glass in Baltimore, Jersey city and New York, stating that they have discovered the mode of manufacturing Glass in a cloth, as lately commenced in England, and asking that a duty of 50 per cent. may be imposed on the foreign article. The memorialists state that no evils can arise from the imposition of this duty, for the reason that the article is used by the wealthier classes alone. From the improvements of machinery they think that ere long it may be manufactured at reduced rates. Mr. Wright moved that the memorial be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. Preston entered at the prayer of the memorialists. By and by he would not be astonished if it was asked to have the ice produced by the cold temperature of their own frozen regions protected in order to prohibit the importation from their Canadian neighbors.

Mr. Simmons said, all that was desired was to be protected from that "divine principle of free trade," much as Senators might sneer. He would state that he had seen a lady's shawl made of glass threads which would vie in gorgeous splendor with the most magnificent fabrics of the orientals. Give these people the protection desired, and in a little while every farmer's son and daughter might be dressed in a fabric that the crowned heads of Europe could not have purchased 50 years ago.

Mr. Tappan did not desire that the honest and modest matrons and maidens of our Republic should be arrayed in such flunting apparel. The memorial was disposed of as proposed by Mr. Wright.

HENRY CLAY.—The Democratic Review, the organ par excellence, of its party, in its last number, has an article headed, "Clay in the field again." The article thus opens:

"Clay is a fine fellow. He is so bold, he is so brave, and in the political maelstrom, he rides thundering along at the head of his hosts, in the van of the strife, so gallantly, and with so haughty a crest! Like the patriarch of Henry IV. wherever the fight is hot and the blows the heaviest, there streams his white flutter as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a man every inch of him—worth fighting, worth beating."

And it is thus that the noble and gallant Henry of the West exports admiration even from his bitterest political opponents. They cannot help yielding him the tribute of their praise.

Alexandria Gazette.

The Mountain Boys.—The way the Western Whigs do their voting, is a caution to Loco Focos. Until their thunder began to pour down upon us, we were quite chafed at the election of the Governor's election. But Gov. Morehead replied, in answer to some interrogatory implying doubt on the subject—"Just wait until the Mountain boys launch their earthquake, and that will settle the question." But said some one—"May be, they will be caught napping like the Whigs in some other portions of the State."

"No danger," said the Governor, "they ain't of the go-asleep breed, but if they were so disposed, the Mountain ladies wouldn't let them. There is no fear of surprise, you may depend upon it, when bright eyes and rosy cheeks take such interest in the matter—it makes every thing a work like magic." And sure enough the Governor was right. When Buncombe and Henderson came lumbering down with their 1000 majority, Rutherford with his 1300, old Ireland with his 1227; Burke with her 1200, &c., we felt truly proud of our glorious WESTERN RESERVE. As long as the West thus does her duty, a little defection elsewhere is but a "flash in the pan." *Ral. Reg.*

We refer those Loco-focos who complain of violated pledges and hard times, to the following short article from the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig:

"The foolish opinion is frequently expressed that the Whigs have been in power so long and no relief has yet come, none of the fair promises made in 1840, have yet been realized, the times grow worse and worse, &c. The Democrats who use this language, pretend not to know that President Van Buren's policy is still in effect; no change has been made with respect to a National paper currency; no steps have yet been taken to protect American labor; and without a change of causes, how could there be a change of effects? It is now time for Democracy to cease complaining of bad results from their own measures, unless they turn against their own principles. If Democrats were more sagacious than they are, they would praise the condition of the country, and trace the present prosperous state of things to the wise policy of Mr. Van Buren, continued by their friend Mr. Tyler."

The following statement has been handed the Philadelphia Gazette, by a gentleman of that city, for publication. The New York Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday last, took some notice of the movement:

"It is confidently believed in New Orleans, that an agency of the Bank of England has been established in that city for the circulation of the notes of that institution, and that they already form to some degree a paper medium there. It is moreover pretty well ascertained that similar agencies are to be established in all the principal cities of the Union. If this prove to be the case, (and prima facie it is worthy of credence) the American shipping business will be greatly injured, as English carriers will be substituted for our own; its greatest effect, however, will be, to open the eyes of this nation to a prevailing medium of exchange, which can only be effected by the establishment of some well regulated National Institution; and that necessary measure, it appears, is about to be hastened by the enlightened operations of a sister nation."

St. Louis Republican.

Cotton Factories in North Carolina.—There are in this State, 26 cotton factories running 49,681 spindles, employing 1350 persons, with a capital of \$1,020,300; and located in Chatham 1, Caswell 1, Rowan 1, Cumberland 8, Davie 1, Davidson 1, Edgecombe 1, Guilford 1, Montgomery 1, Orange 3, Randolph 2, Rockingham 1, Richmond 1, Surry 1, and Stokes 1.

Manufactures in Virginia.—The abundance and cheapness of water power in Virginia, united with many other natural resources and advantages, must make her a great manufacturing State, in the course of time. We learn by an article in the Buchanan Mountaineer, that the people of that place are turning their attention to domestic manufactures. Mr. B. Amen, has in operation 176 spindles, four looms, and four carding machines, where blankets of all sizes are manufactured;—the best (says the writer) I have ever seen." Mr. A. also manufactures jeans for summer or winter wear, which are said to be unsurpassed. Mr. John Bonack, has an establishment on a larger scale, having some 300 spindles, eight carding machines and four looms, all of the finest machinery. The English manufacturer formerly boasted he could manufacture from the fleece a warm garment in 24 hours, and the skill and enterprise of John Bonack can do the same."

Phil. Gaz.

MR. WEBSTER.—When the Harrison Cabinet broke up, Mr. Webster alone retaining his place, it was understood that the completion of the important negotiations just entered on with Great Britain constituted the chief reason that induced the Secretary of State to continue in office. The Boston Atlas, alluding to this subject, concludes an article thus:

"The Treaty with England has been completed, so far as the Secretary of State

has any thing to do with it. It is now before the Senate, for its ratification. We hope and trust that the time has now nearly arrived, when Mr. Webster, without any indifference to himself, and without any disregard to the public interests, may quit a position which must have been continually irksome to him, and in which nothing but a high sense of public duty could have detained him. His Whig friends are waiting the event, with great anxiety. They have great confidence in his adherence to the principles of the party—and they are ready to receive him into their arms and their confidence, as soon as he can shake himself clear of the contaminating contact of the Loco-foco President Tyler."

A plant, called the Polar Plant, has been discovered on the Western Prairies, and specimens sent on to the National Institute at Washington. It is a species of fern, with one large flat leaf, whose plane always points to the north and south. Thus has Providence furnished a vegetable compass for the hunters, trappers and Indians of the Far West in their wanderings through the prairies.

Phonography.—A late English work has the following account of a new discovery, viz: the art of writing by sound.

"Another art has been lately added to various forms of abbreviated writing, which seems far more available than any which have been hitherto invented. It is called Phonography, or literally writing by sound—that is, writing each word exactly as it is pronounced. It does away altogether with the tedious method of spelling, for it has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice. It is applicable to all languages. We have before us a book containing a part of the Scriptures in English, French, German, Chinese and Hebrew, all written in the phonographic character. Nothing has yet been invented which comes so near to the 'universal character,' so much desired by Bishop Wilkins. If generally introduced, it would be a very valuable acquisition to the deaf and dumb, enabling them to express their thoughts with almost as much rapidity as we can do by speech."

The annals of intoxication scarcely furnish a more shocking case than has just occurred near the city of Rochester. A Mrs. Turk was burned to death by her clothes taking fire while she was drunk, and while her husband, though lying by her, was too drunk to save her from destruction. Her clothing was almost wholly buried, saving only a small fragment between her shoulder and the ground where she lay; and her body was burned to a crisp. *Rochester Post.*

A Faithful Friend.—On Wednesday evening, after dark, a gentleman in the vicinity of Fifth and Elm street, found the street a child, barely old enough to walk and talk a little, but not old enough to tell its own name or the name of its parents. The little wanderer was nearly exhausted, but by its side stood its friend—a very fine dog. The noble animal seemed more conscious of the condition of his charge than the child itself did, and when the gentleman approached the child, he viewed with distrust and prepared to resist if any ill had been offered. The gentleman took the child up, and in company with another person, brought it to our office. The wanderer soon fell asleep in the man's arms, and as it was carried along and in our office, where it was passed from one to another, no effort could induce the dog to desert or to be separated from it. When any one took the child, he would spring upon him, examine his person, smell the child, and then, if satisfied that the child was safe, would crouch down by the feet of the person holding it. In a few minutes after reaching our office, persons in search of the child received it, and so soon as they got out in the direction of the child's residence, the faithful animal testified in every possible manner his joy and consciousness that the child was safe, and then for the first time did he appear to be willing to be separated from it. Those who are so rabid for killing dogs should have witnessed this, and learned its fidelity and affection of the noble animal.

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HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 1.

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION will meet this evening at the usual time and place. Question for discussion: "Does an abuse of power justify its resistance?"

It is requested that the members of the HILLSBOROUGH LYCEUM attend at the Music Hall on Monday evening next, at candle light, for purposes connected with the advancement of that institution. It is hoped a full attendance will be had. A MEMBER.

It is announced that the Rev. C. F. FRY, generally known as the converted Jew, will preach at Main Hill on Saturday the 17th inst, and at this place on Sunday the 18th.

We again take occasion to say to the public, that we publish Marriages and Deaths without charge; and would be glad if the relations or friends of a married couple or of a deceased person would convey to us the proper information in each case for a publication. When by letter it must be post-paid.

It is proper that these announcements should be made; but we submit whether it is our duty to collect the particulars connected with them, or the duty of the friends and relatives to furnish them. In obituary notices we are frequently at a loss for the christian name and the age of the individual, and sometimes are led into errors by incorrect information; and many are entirely omitted because no knowledge of the event has reached us. Then, as we charge nothing for marriages, (except those tokens of regard by which priests are sometimes complimented,) nor for obituary notices, we would be glad to have the particulars furnished us, in every case in Orange, and we will publish them. We hope the explanation above will be a sufficient apology for any seeming neglect.

We were presented a few days ago, by our friend Mr. Henry K. Witherspoon, with a Sugar Beet which weighed, after being stripped of its top and nicely cleaned, nine pounds and a quarter. Taking friend Evans's Beet out of the list, (which he confidently asserts weighed 144 lbs., but which we presume was of a different species,) and we think ours hard to beat.

THE OXFORD MERCURY, after two or three weeks suspension, has again made its appearance, greatly enlarged and otherwise improved.

We ought to have before noticed that the name of the Roanoke Advocate has been changed to the ROANOKE REPUBLICAN, and has been improved very much in its typographical appearance. The Republican is a spirited Whig paper, and we are glad to see it looking up.

TREATY RATIFIED.—It is with feelings of high gratification that we learn that the treaty recently negotiated at Washington between the United States and Great Britain, has been ratified by the Senate, after a discussion of four days, by a vote, as we learn, of 39 to 9.

THE TARIFF.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday the 22d, a bill "to supply a temporary defect or failure in the laws in relation to the collection of duties on imports" being under consideration, Mr. McKen offered as a substitute the bill vetoed by the President; striking out the clause in relation to distribution, and so modifying the bill as to admit tea and coffee free of duty, and one or two verbal amendments. The substitute was agreed to in committee by a vote of 99 to 67, and afterwards passed its third reading in the House by a vote of 103 to 103. It was then sent to the Senate, in which house it was referred to a committee, who afterwards reported it to the Senate, with amendments. What will be its ultimate fate was extremely doubtful at the period of our last intelligence from Washington.

A joint resolution passed the House on Wednesday, by a vote of 96 to 71, to adjourn on Monday last, but it had not been acted on by the Senate.

A general order issued by Col. Worth, the commanding officer in Florida, announces the cessation of hostilities with the Indians in that Territory. Measures have been taken to pass the few remaining Indians within certain limits; there being reasonable assurance that they

will conduct themselves inoffensively if unmolested in their haunts. "The lands thus temporarily assigned as their planting and hunting grounds are within the following boundaries, to wit: From the mouth of Talachepo, or Pease Creek, up the left bank of that stream to the fork of the southern branch, and following that branch to the head or northern edge of Lake Istokpoga; thence down the eastern margin of that lake to the stream which empties from it into the Kissimmee river, following the left bank of said stream and river to where the latter empties into Lake Okecho-hee; thence due south through said Lake and the Everglades to Shark river, following the right bank of that river to the Gulf; thence along the Gulf shore (excluding all islands between Punta Roosa and the head of Charlotte Harbor) to the place of beginning."

These arrangements are in accordance with the instructions of the President of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by this tribunal since our last:

Per RUFFIN, C. J. in *Wilkinson v. Bracken*, from Orange; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *Stephens v. Brinson*, from Craven; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *Slade, adm. v. Washburn*, from Rutherford; reversing the judgment and ordering a venire de novo.

Also, in *Lea v. Gauze*, from Brunswick; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *Greene v. Deberry*, from Montgomery; declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from.

Also, in *Blackledge v. Clark*, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *Hugg & Bell v. Booth & Porter*, from Craven; affirming the judgment.

Per DANIEL, J. in *Smithwick v. Ellison*, from Martin; directing a new trial.

Also, in *Garris v. Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road Company*, from Northampton; directing a new trial.

Also, in *Jones v. Jason*, from Greene; directing a new trial.

Also, in *Mixon v. Coffield*, from Chowan; directing a new trial.

Also, in *Bradley v. Jones*, in Equity, from Northampton.

Per GASTON, J. in *State v. Smith*, et al. from Rockingham; directing a venire as to S. Smith's sentence upon the verdict against G. & W. Smith.

Also, in *State v. the use of Evans, Horne & Co. v. Lightfoot*, et al. from Chatham; directing a new trial.

Also, in *State v. the use of McRae's son*, v. Wall, et al. from Richmond; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *State v. the use of Settle v. Wall*, from Richmond; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *State, to the use of Fairly v. Wall*, from Richmond; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *State, to the use of Little v. Powell*, et al. from Richmond; affirming the judgment.

Also, in *Blount v. Blount*, in Equity, from Pasquotank.

Also, in *Barnes v. Calhoun*, in Equity, from Edgecombe; dismissing the bill.

Haligh Reg.

THE RECENT STATE ELECTIONS.

The Danville Reporter, in noticing the seeming triumphs of the Locos in many of the recent state elections, makes the following observations; the truth of which will be readily acknowledged, and affords a well-grounded hope for encouragement to the Whigs. Perseverance and energy will yet deliver the country.

"Any one who remembers the state of things just one year previous to the last Presidential election, must be forcibly struck with the resemblance of those times to the present and those that are rapidly approaching. Then, the Democrats swept every thing before them, clip and clear, and even came very near carrying Kentucky, the banner state of the Whigs. Twelve months after that, however, the whole atmosphere was in a perfect blaze of Whig glory. Well, the same spirit is beginning already to manifest itself in the Whig ranks, and will shortly burn as brightly there as it ever did. Similar defeats in the state elections will rouse them to similar triumphs in the coming contest, when the Union will be the field of their noble exploits. The signs of the times are ominous. The 'spirit of the fervent days' of 1840 is alive. The lion, after his slumber through the night, will rise in the morning and 'shake the dew drops from his mane.' The 'Tippecanoe' feeling, is coming to life again. The 'Mill Boy of the Slashes' is inspiring the same sort of enthusiasm as that which bore the lamented Harrison irresistibly on the tide of popular favor. The people are moving. The press is speaking out. We could mention some hundred or more Whig newspapers which have 'hung out their banners on the walls,' their rainbow-tints emblazoned with the magic name of Henry Clay. The cry will long continue to be, 'still they come.' There are Whigs enough in the Union already, to elect Henry Clay, that's certain; for although the Locos have carried almost every state election which has been held since the great Whig victory of 1840, or rather since the death of Gen. Harrison and the apostasy of John Tyler, their vote is not as large as it was when the Whigs beat them by 160 thousand majority for President. Thus showing

that while there has been a considerable falling off in the Whig vote, there has been no increase of the Locofoco vote in the states or in the Union."

THE GENERAL DISTRESS.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal gives another picture of the misery and suffering that overpreads the land. It states that "over 4000 looms are unemployed in this country, and that there are full 10,000 of the industrious classes in this city who are vainly endeavoring to earn the means by which to buy their bread." Distress, real, positive, naked distress, is seen in almost every section of Philadelphia. If continued during the summer, and no harvest is reaped by the laboring classes, what a season of suffering will be experienced in this city the approaching winter.

THE LIBEL ON HENRY CLAY.—The New York Courier says that somebody writing his name "The Reverend Abel Brown" has been indicted by the Albany Grand Jury for a gross and scandalous libel on Henry Clay, in giving notice in an advertisement that he would, in a public lecture, prove that Mr. Clay was a "thief, duelist, gambler, robber, adulterer, rascal, &c. &c." This reverend rascal is, we suppose, an itinerant abolitionist of the school who are in the habit of saying the same things of George Washington; and we only hope that the petit jury will do his duty, as the Grand Inquest has done his own, and that Mr. Abel Brown will hereafter find his lecture room circumscribed to the limits of a convict's cell in the penitentiary.

Pat. Intel.

It gives us pleasure to record such an act of disinterested benevolence as is related in the Norfolk Beacon. It is stated that the effect of the late freshet which devastated a portion of the Roanoke country in North Carolina, was to raise the price of corn from two to ten dollars per barrel. A wealthy planter in that region finding that the owners of corn were taking such advantage of the general distress, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of his corn to be sent to Halifax and sold at the prices which had prevailed before the rise of the waters. Such a man deserves to be wealthy, for he makes the right use of his riches.

Richmond Compiler.

Gov. Reynolds, of Missouri, has demanded the notorious Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, and Orin P. Rockwell, of the Governor of Illinois.

Lord Ashburton, the British Minister, Plenipotentiary and Special, having accomplished the objects of his mission, says the National Intelligencer, left that city on Thursday last for the North. We understand it is his purpose to spend a week or two in the Northern cities, and then embark for England, in the frigate Warapipi, which waits him at New York.

There are many of our readers who will regret to hear of the heavy domestic affliction sustained by Mr. Pickens, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, since his last visit to his residence in Carolina. He had been but a few days at home when he lost by death his wife and his only son, though both were apparently in health when he first met them. Nat. Int.

THE LEXINGTON.—The drivers have found the remains of this ill-fated steamer, and have thoroughly examined the after part of the hull. The centre was covered by a part of the bow, which had broken off near the engine and fallen over upon it. The men say that there is no end in the ship, and nothing to prevent her being raised, though she lies in a hundred and twenty feet water. It will be recalled that the iron chest on board the Lexington contained a large sum of money in specie and bank notes. So far, no bodies have been discovered, and it is not probable that any remained on board when she went down. Arrangements are now making to raise her immediately. Jour. Commerce.

[This vessel, it will be recalled, some two years ago, took fire on her passage between New York and New Haven, and nearly all the persons on board perished.]

A Volume in a Line.—The Knoxville Post says that the Temperance Celebration on the "glorious fourth" at New Market, Tennessee, a little had appeared in the procession, bearing a flag on which was inscribed the following:—"All's Right when Daddy's Sober."

The Government of Canada, with the approbation of Queen Victoria, to grant an unqualified amnesty to all persons who were concerned in the recent frontier disturbances and insurrections, without any exceptions.

A Mexican paper of the 19th of June states that the commissioners for surveying the route of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through Tehuantepec, had reported favorably for the grand enterprise.

HOARDING MONEY.—An exchange paper says, a deposit was lately made in the United States Mint of \$2,513 47 in old United States gold coins, all dated forty or more years back. The impressions on the various coins were as distinct as when first issued from the mint—showing that they had been kept out of circulation all that time. At simple interest this sum, in forty years, would have amounted to \$8,516. At compound interest to \$25,852! Every eagle might have been worth to the owner one hun-

dred and three dollars now, instead of ten. And yet, notwithstanding the folly of hoarding specie, as thus shown, there is no doubt but that an immense amount in this country is locked up in this way—of no use to the owner or the community.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The American Ensign, Capt. Wilson, arrived at New York on Friday from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 18th of July. She brings as passengers Lieutenants H. Manson and Brown, S. T. Hoyle, L. F. Margonal, and H. H. Ponkey, who were taken captive by the Mexicans with the Santa Fe expedition, and who were liberated, with two hundred others, on the 13th of June by Santa Anna. They reached Vera Cruz on the 16th of July, two days before sailing. We learn by this arrival that the Mexican authorities are diligently recruiting their army, and that they have already collected together some 35,000 or 40,000 men for the ostensible purpose of invading Texas. It is said, we know not on how good authority, that Santa Anna has sent a detachment to Chihuahua and other South American States for the purpose of procuring aid in the possible event of difficulties with the United States. N. Y. Tribune.

RIGHT AT ST. CATHERINES, (U. C.)—We learn from the Rochester Democrat and the St. Catharines Journal, that there is a bad state of things on the line of the Welland Canal. Several hundreds of Irish laborers flocked thither from the United States and various portions of Canada some time ago, in the expectation of being immediately set at work, but owing to the delay in giving out the contracts, operations have not yet been begun to any extent. The consequent distress among many of the laborers, and the riotous disposition of others, have caused a deplorable state of affairs, which, after much threatening, has resulted in a violent outbreak, the authentic details of which have not yet come to hand, but are thus stated in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Friday, on verbal authority: "Last Wednesday morning the laborers at St. Catharines assembled in immense masses, with banners bearing various devices and inscriptions, and proceeded to supply their wants with the strong brand. All efforts to arrest their proceedings were unavailing. The Catholic priest resident there informed the authorities that all his efforts to restrain them had proved useless, that they were desperate men and would have work or food. The town was completely given up to them, none daring to make any resistance. Several stores and mills were plundered of goods and flour, and an American schooner bound down, was boarded and plundered of the pork which formed part of her cargo. We have not heard that any lives were lost; but our informant says it was a terrible thing to see so many hundreds of men frenzied with passion and hunger, with no restraint upon the impulses of their wild natures. We shall be anxious to hear full particulars. At the latest accounts the rioters were enjoying themselves upon what they had taken. We fear a terrible retribution awaits them. One cannot help pitying them, even while reprobating their acts."

We observe among the items of news brought by the late arrival that two steam vessels of war are fitting out in England for the service of Mexico, to be employed against Texas. We infer, however, that they are not to be manned and fully equipped there, as Sir Robert Peel stated, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons, "that strict orders had been issued that every means should be taken by England to preserve a strict neutrality between these two belligerent Powers."

Good common sheep (says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser) can be bought in Indiana for 75 cents per head, and the successful results of sheep raising on the prairies of Illinois have induced many owners lands there, hitherto unproductive, to determine to stock them with sheep. In a few years the carrying of wool will form a large and profitable item of lake trade.

Obituary.

Died, in this vicinity, on the 14th inst., MARY LOUISA, infant daughter of Solomon and Eliza Fuller, aged 17 months.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, August 23.		
Cotton,	9 1/2	9 1/2
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50	2 85
Leaf,	3 25	7 50
Fayetteville, August 24.		
Flour,	4 00	5 00
Salt—(sack),	2 12 1/2	2 52
(bushel),	50	60
Cotton,	5	8
Beeswax,	27	28

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER	Sun	Sun	Sun
1 Thursday,	5 30	6 24	
2 Friday,	5 37	6 23	
3 Saturday,	5 38	6 22	
4 Sunday,	5 39	6 21	
5 Monday,	5 40	6 20	
6 Tuesday,	5 41	6 19	
7 Wednesday,	5 42	6 18	

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Moffat's Pills, and Phoenix Bitters.
For sale at this Office. 27

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

HERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely immediately and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obnoxious malady, as MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED AND LONG ESTABLISHED LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Bilious Affections, they are more so, because these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than two thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here published, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariably success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the sphere of his invariable triumph, while all other pacificators are either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anemia, or Ague, is either Quotidian, or daily; Tertian, or third day; Quartan, or fourth day; Erratic, or sometimes one of these periods, and sometimes another; or it is Complicated, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever, of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a fourteenth day crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full dose of the Phoenix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before, on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until on the fourteenth day, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phoenix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the fourteenth day, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malarial agent. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased proportionally as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely efficient "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malarial poison prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and gratuitous testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious Affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pain in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scoury, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so prominently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendancy of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many other diseases, and to the fact that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

DENNIS HEARTT, Agent.

August 29 39—

Notice.

AT the August term of Orange County Court, 1842, the subscriber took out letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB RILEY, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with him, otherwise he will resort to the usual course of collection; and all who may have claims are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery. WM. NELSON, Adm'r.

September 1. 39—

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c., together with all the Farming Tools. The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security. WM. NELSON, Adm'r.

September 1. 39—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of PARKER & NELSON by note or account, must pay before the close of September Court week, or they may have to pay cost, as longer indulgence cannot be given. WILLIAM NELSON.

August 30. 39—

The American Family-Remedy.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have long been obtained a high and enviable distinction and a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of salubrious purgatives and emetics, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the propounder himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more fruitful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms, Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and biliousness and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal), Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, piles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous membrane; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by

D. HEARTT, Agent.

August 29 39—

TIN WARE.

Sheet Iron, &c.

THE Tin Shop or Factory, in Milton, will in future be carried on under the direction of the subscriber. Having employed a faithful and competent Journeyman, from Baltimore, who is a good workman, those who patronize the establishment may depend on getting good Tin Ware of every description, manufactured out of the best materials.

Country Merchants and others who buy to sell again, will be supplied on terms by which they can realize a handsome profit. Repairing of Tin or Copper Ware, Covering or Gutting Houses, done at a short notice—in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms. All orders received by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

N. B. All those indebted to the late establishment are notified and requested to settle with the subscriber only, or in his absence with Mr. M. P. Huntington as his Agent. N. J. P. Milton, N. C., August 12. 39—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.

August 17. 39—

To Bridge Builders.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 3d of September, the repairing of the Bridge across Haw River at Wood's Ferry. The letting to take place at the Bridge, when specifications will be made known.

JOHN NEWLIN, ROBERT GRAHAMS, JOHN STAFFORD, ELIJAH PICKARD, JOHN JONES.

August 17. 39—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my son ISAAC ANDERSON CRABTREE is authorized to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his own contracts, in as full and perfect a manner as though he had attained the full age of twenty one years. ARCHIBALD CRABTREE.

August 17. 39—

Notice.
THE Legatee of EDMUND HERNDON, deceased, hereby notified that the subscriber, administrator to the estate of said deceased, is prepared to pay over the said legacies forthwith when legally demanded, as he does not intend to pay interest on any portion thereof.
WM. NICHOLS, Adm'r.
August 22. 36-37

Notice.
THE subscriber having been qualified at the August term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Orange, as executor to the last will and testament of AN DREW WATSON, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.
WILSON WATSON, Ex'r.
August 22. 36-37

Lost or Mislaid.
A NOTE of hand against John Allen, do ceased, for thirty-five dollars, dated in September, 1837, all persons are therefore cautioned against trading for the same.
JOHN ALLISON.
August 18. 36-37

10 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a Negro Woman, named MARY, about forty years of age, about five feet high and chunky, very black; little too on her right foot has become very small from disease. She formerly belonged to John Hutchings, and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of John Williams or John Moring's. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me, at Chapel Hill, or to any one who will secure her so that I can recover her.
OSBOURN SNIPES.
Chapel Hill, Aug. 5. 37-

For Sale.
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighborhood is exceptionally desirable. The owner of this land living in Lincoln, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to E. N. Waddell, who resides near it.
WM. CAMERON, Agent.
August 5. 37-

For Sale, or Rent.
THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs. Eaton's, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.
For terms inquire at this Office.
August 5. 36-37

Strayed.
FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, two FILLEYS, one a boy, two years old last spring, with a small star in its forehead, and the other a light sorrel, one year old last spring, with a white face. They both left me at the same time, but probably were soon separated. A reasonable reward will be given for their delivery to me, and any information respecting them will be thankfully received.
GEORGE LONG.
August 5. 36-37

The Christian Sun.
THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.
Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.
August 17. 37-

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times; let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general Christian union, &c.
A FRIEND.

Job Printing.
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

United States District Court of North Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
Matthew M. Cauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C.
August 5. 36-10w

United States District Court of North Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C.
August 5. 36-10w

United States District Court of North Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of James Nuttall, of Chapel Hill, Orange county, Inn-keeper, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
James A. Morgan, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
Russell James, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
John Horner, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
General Baker, of Orange county, Wheelwright, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
William R. Hopkins, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.
By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy
July 25. 35-3w

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.
THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
July 25. 34-

Valuable Plantation for Sale.
THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 400 acres; a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region, will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.
DAVID STRAYHORN.
July 25. 34-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
John King and others v. Dixon King.
Petition to sell Real Estate.
IT appearing to me, James Webb, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Orange county, by affidavit filed, that Dixon King, the defendant in the above case, is not a resident of this state, I hereby advertise and make known, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, that the said petition is filed in my office, and that if the said defendant doth not appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down to be heard ex parte as to him.
JAMES WEBB, c. & m.
June 20. 30-

Books! Books!
THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography,
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar,
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic,
Youth's Natural Philosophy,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the Mind,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums,
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East,
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper,
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of Hymns.
E. MURRAY & CO.
June 8. 27-

Books! Books!
THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography,
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar,
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic,
Youth's Natural Philosophy,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the Mind,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums,
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East,
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper,
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of Hymns.
E. MURRAY & CO.
June 8. 27-

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E. MURRAY & CO.
June 8. 27-

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHENIX BITTERS.
THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invincible efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrophulous, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Biliary and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrophulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual constiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and lungs, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also the most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Notice.
THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER bring this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.
MEBANE & TURNER.
April 18. 30-

Notice.
The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
April 18. 30-

NEW GOODS.
Strayhorn & Nichols, HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
April 20. 30-

WATCHES and Jewellery.
LEWELLYN has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of
Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Brazed Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purse, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches.
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets,
Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.
May 4. 32-

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.
LEWELLYN.
May 4. 32-

One Cent Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., a bound girl by the name of NANCY GREEN ROSSIN, about thirteen years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing her under the penalty of the law.
JAMES R. WATSON.
August 9. 36-3w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Moffat's Pills, and Phoenix Bitters.
For sale at this Office.

Buffalo Spring.
THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.
SHELTON & KENNON.
Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. }
May 3, 1842. }
P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K. May 3. 35-

Groceries! Groceries!
A Fresh Supply.
THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:
50 bags Coffee, including Salsaparilla, Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havana Sugar
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar
Molasses
Raisins
Kice
Best Green Tea
" Black
Herring Salt
Bar Iron, assorted
Steel
" Loop Iron
Sheet
Shear
Cat Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewing Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Tupentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm
Spanish Indigo
Manure Forks
Patty
Salt Petre
Alum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
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MICKLE & NORWOOD.
April 5. 30-

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Piano Forte & Music STORE.
Petersburg, Va.
CHAS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Forte. They have now on hand a very large stock. They would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.
They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.
C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.
For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 13. 39-

Saddling Business.
THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames),
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes.
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.
All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.
They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favor of a trial.
HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.
January 5. 05-

Goods! New Goods!
WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:
Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres,
Black Cambric, Gambroons, Georgia Nankin and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Satin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Gingham,
Moulin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayanne Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Robinetts, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbian and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Pious, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons.
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soap, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candies, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.
The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.
E. MURRAY & Co.
May 24. 35-3wp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—March Term, 1842.
Samuel Burton and others v. William Barton.
Petition to sell Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the